FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT: NO PLANS TO MEET WITH PINOCHET

PY132330 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2020 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] San Martin de los Andes, 13 Dec (NA) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin this afternoon said here that "so far there is nothing planned" on a possible meeting with his Chilean counterpart Augusto Pinochet to ratify the peace and friendship treaty with Chile. During a brief exchange with journalists upon arriving in this city, the chief executive was asked whether he is planning to meet with Pinochet to sign the Beagle treaty. "The treaty has been signed by the foreign ministers; now it must be ratified," Alfonsin answered quickly. Since the journalist persisted on whether he will meet with the Chilean president, Alfonsin stated: "So far there is nothing planned."

In response to another question, Alfonsin denied plans for a gas line to Chile. However, he did say that "we will see about integrating our economies."

ALFONSIN SAYS PETROLEUM SECTOR TO BE REVITALIZED

PY132125 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1540 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Comodoro Rivadavia, 13 Dec (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin announced here the revitalization of the petroleum sector as part of an overall growth policy and entrusted to the Government Oil Deposits [YPF] the main role in the implementation of this plan. Alfonsin was the main orator at an event celebrating the 67th anniversary of the discovery of oil in an area near this city and on this occasion announced the completion of several works of infrastructure in Comodoro Rivadavia and other areas of the Patagonia.

The president stated that the national government will continue its policy of allowing the participation of private capital in the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons through well delineated lease contracts for works and services. Alfonsin explained that the petroleum policy falls within a program to promote exports which will allow us to pay the services of our foreign debt. The sale of oil will provide us with the foreign currency necessary to develop the country.

The president said that we will make a huge effort to make the YPF one of the largest enterprises in the world. The YPF is the most important public or private company in Argentina.

62 ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT PERON CANDIDACY

PY131640 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0025 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Dec (TELAM) -- At the end of the Justicialist Party meeting, Deputy Rodolfo Ponce reported that the 62 Peronist organizations today decided to support former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron as president of the National Justicialist Council.

Ponce added that Lorenzo Miguel, current first vice president of the council, will in the future probably hold one of the two vice presidencies of the council, although he declined to specify which one.

Ponce also said that Mrs Peron has not answered any of the telegrams sent to Madrid consulting her on various subjects, and added that the council, which has decided to remain in permanent session, will meet again on 14 December at 1700, a few hours before the session of the National Congress, to establish a position to be brought before Congress.

TV WORKERS CALL STRIKE FOR PAY HIKES

PY130300 Buenos Aires DYN Spanish 0007 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Dec (DYN) -- The Argentine Television Workers Union (SAT) has called for 3-hour strikes on each shift starting at midnight throughout the country. This action is being taken to demand the payment of salary hikes for the July, August, and September quarter of this year. The strike was ordered by the SAT National Executive Board "in view of the refusal of the managers to comply with the Labor Ministry directive which provides the legal justification for the demands of the union," according to a communique issued today. The union also recalled that these same management organizations, among which is the Association of Argentine Television Stations (ATA) and Channels 7, 9, 11, and 13 of Buenos Aires, had requested that the Labor Ministry issue a directive.

Further Report

PY140130 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1839 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Dec (TELAM) -- The Argentine TV Workers Union (SAT) this afternoon discontinued the strike which was in effect as of midnight and included 3-hour surprise stoppages on each shift. According to a SAT communique, signed by its Deputy Secretary Augusto Di Girolamo, the strike was discontinued on instructions from the Labor Ministry, despite the inflexible attitude and lack of willingness to compromise displayed by the management sector. The communique concludes by stating: "This union is convinced of the need to use every possible means of dialogue to resolve the problems related to salaries."

BOMB DAMAGES COURT BUILDING; 2 INJURED

PY122130 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1533 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Dec (DYN) -- Two policemen have been wounded by a powerful bomb that partially destroyed a federal court building nearby San Martin, where important cases are being heard, such as those of terrorist Mario Eduardo Firmenich and prominent military officers charged with human rights violations. Reliable sources have reported that after the attack, federal prosecutor Juan Romero Victorica received several death threats over the phone during the morning.

The court is presided over by Dr Carlos Luft, who recently ordered that Firmenich and high-ranking military officers involved in the Giorgi affair be put under preventive custody. Firmenich is charged with abducting and blackmailing Jorge Born and his brother Juan.

The bomb, which went off at approximately 0300, shattered the windows of the five-story building and of other nearby buildings, knocked down doors and parts of walls, and substantially damaged furniture. The wounded policemen were on duty at the building's main entrance when they were hit by the shock wave. They were first taken to a nearby hospital and later to the Bartolome Churruca Police Hospital. Court Secretary Carlos Crouspeire has reported that until noon, no group had claimed responsibility for the attack, and that neither pamphlets nor any other evidence that could lead to the identification of the attackers had been found.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES RELEASE MINISTERS

PY132259 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2155 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 13 Dec (TELAM-LATIN REUTER-ANSA) -- Bolivian Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata confirmed this afternoon that one by one the nine ministers [as received] who had been virtually held as hostages by public sector employees who have been staging slowdown strikes since yesterday were finally liberated by police forces.

According to the strikers, the objective of this unusual event, which actually began last night although it reached its peak this morning, was to pressure President Hernan Siles Zuazo's government into fulfilling Finance Minister Gualberto Mercado's promise to give public employees a minimum wage of 1.5 million Bolivian pesos, $166 at the official exchange rate.

Some aspects of the incident seemed to be straight out of fiction. For example, Planning Minister Rene Fernandez, who had been in the hands of the strikers since last night, took advantage of a moment of carelessness by his captors, jumped out of the window of his office and fled down the street.

The press has given a great deal of coverage to this event as evidence of the dramatic, even chaotic, situation prevailing in Bolivia today.

Meanwhile, while announcing the release of the other hostages, Minister Alvarez Plata said that the government cannot tolerate the outrageous behavior of certain public servants who hold ministers of state as hostages so that their salaries will be paid. Alvarez Plata concluded by saying that "the police fulfilled their duty be reestablishing order and releasing the ministers one by one who were being held by the employees." He also emphasized that the police forces did not have to resort to any kind of repressive action.

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 1558 GMT on 13 December reports that in addition to the planning minister, the ministers of education, energy and hydrocarbons, finance, health, labor, transport, and housing and urban affairs were also held hostage.]

PRESIDENT REJECTS DRAFT OF ELECTION BILL

PY132155 Paris AFP in Spanish 2118 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 13 Dec (AFP) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo today sent a letter to Senate President Julio Garret Ayllon rejecting the draft bill calling general elections in June 1985.

In his letter, the chief executive pointed out the contradictions in the congressional draft bill regarding the election of national and municipal elections and the violation of the spirit of the political accord arrived at by the ruling coalition and the opposition.

Siles stated that, as a faithful champion of the laws of the nation, his decision to advance elections initially slated for 1986 to 1985 remains unchanged as long as [words indistinct] presidential candidate, which requires the approval of a law that would permit his nomination and his resignation 6 months before the elections.

Initially, the resignation was to take place this weekend together with the approval of the law that is now being questioned by Siles Zuazo. This new situation implies that changes will be made in the initial plans.

INTERIOR MINISTRY AIDE OFFERS COCAINE TO WHO

PY130150 Paris AFP in Spanish 2313 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 12 Dec (AFP) -- Today in Cochabamba, Bolivian Interior Ministry Under Secretary Gustavo Sanchez proposed that 1,200 kg of cocaine seized by the police forces be donated to the WHO to aid needy countries in the world.

Sanchez said that he opposed burning the cocaine, stating that a country like ours cannot afford to continue burning drugs.

Members of the police forces, headed by the Leopards group (which is expert in struggling against drug trafficking and was trained by U.S. experts) managed to seize approximately 1.5 tons of cocaine and several aircraft in operations carried out between 3 and 30 October in the tropical Beni Region (northeastern Bolivia).

Under Secretary Sanchez concluded by stating that the government will continue to support the National Committee for the Struggle Against Drug Trafficking by providing it with everything necessary to eradicate drug traffickers.

PEASANTS, MINING COOPERATIVES BLOCK ROADS

PY132205 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Peasant workers who live between Oruro and La Paz have decided to intensify the road blockades to protest against the excessive increase in transport fares, which is considered to endanger the interests of the peasant workers.

This information was provided by Radio Panamericana's correspondent in Oruro, Jorge Barrientos Zapata, who said that the road blocks will reportedly be intensified in the next few hours until the Transport and Communications Ministry finds an adequate solution to their specific demands.

[Begin Barrientos recording] This is a report for Panamericana from Oruro. At daybreak today, peasant workers who live between Oruro and La Paz intensified blockading various stretches of the Oruro-La Paz highway to protest what they described as the excessive fares charged by interprovincial transporters.

In Calamarca and (Palloballo), the peasant workers pointed out that they would intensify the blockade at noon today to categorically prevent the circulation of any kind of transport vehicles. [end recording]

Furthermore, the mining cooperatives of Bolivia at noon today started to block roads in all mining districts, according to leaders of the National Federation of Mining Cooperatives.

The federation's leaders pointed out that the government has not fulfilled its promises and that it is trying to deceive this sector.

Here are the main points of the communique that the federation issued this morning: Once again, the government authorities are crudely trying to deceive the Bolivian workers, particularly the mining cooperative workers, by indefinitely postponing the enactment of a decree establishing a real and profitable price for the nontraditional minerals that they produce.

The communique added that the government had expressly pledged to enact a legal regulation in a 72-hour period. However, the government did not fulfill its pledge within this period, thus causing enormous economic damage to mining production and to the families of all mining cooperative workers who are being forced to endure hunger and misery because of an inadequate income.

In conclusion, the communique indicated, quote, in the face of the government's noncompliance with its promises and of its policy to make payments to productive sectors, the Bolivian National Federation of Mining Cooperatives once again orders the immediate blockade of all the highways and roads in the country until the government enacts a decree providing for measures to resolve the financial situation of mining cooperatives, unquote. The communique was signed by Ricardo (Mencia), (Eloy Castillo), and other mining cooperative leaders.

SENATE DENIES PROMOTION TO SEJAS TORDOYA

PY131840 Paris AFP in Spanish 1447 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 13 Dec (AFP) -- It was officially reported here today that the Senate denied promotion to General Simon Sejas Tordoya, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, to the rank of general of the force (the highest military rank).

According to Senate President Julio Garret Ayllon, the senators made this decision because of the shortage of vacant posts among the various military ranks.

The Senate likewise rejected other promotions. General Alfredo Villaroel was to have been promoted to general of force, and Brigade Generals Felix Villaroel, Mario Vargas, and Mario Escobari Guerra were to have been promoted to division generals.

From the lists presented to Congress, 24 high military chiefs were promoted.

Senator Rene Gonzalez Torres, president of the Senate Defense Committee, said that all of the officers proposed for promotion complied with the legal requirements, but some could not be promoted because there were more applicants than vacant posts. Political circles believe that General Sejas' promotion was denied because he has close ties with the government, while the Senate is controlled by the opposition.

PINOCHET RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

PY131959 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Excerpts] President Augusto Pinochet today held a meeting with a group of U.S. congressmen visiting Chile. At the end of the meeting with the president, the U.S. congressmen declined to comment on the meeting, but they said that they will hold a press conference. However, Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa did disclose some information about the meeting. Asked about the congressmen's interest in learning about Chilean domestic affairs, he said:

[Begin recording] I believe there is an obvious interest in the Chilean process because as you know Latin American countries are confronting at present very serious problems among which are the foreign debt situation, which is the main economic problem affecting these countries; terrorism; and subversion, which is the main political problem affecting Latin American countries. Therefore, there is a lot of interest in what measures are being implemented in Chile in this regard and the results. But there are other Latin American countries with different forms of government than ours that have to confront far worse terrorist actions than we do. [end recording]

Jarpa added that he believes that these visits are useful to learn about the real situation in Chile. Asked about the state of siege that is presently enforced, the interior minister noted that this is a strictly domestic issue. Jarpa added that Chilean authorities have not been pressured at any time, since if this happens these meetings would not be held.

[Begin recording] There has not been any pressure or attempts to interfere in domestic affairs in the recent meetings I have attended. If something like that arises in any meeting that would be the end of the meeting. [end recording]

Del Valle on Meeting

PY132000 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Excerpt] After holding a 1 hour and 15 minute meeting with U.S. congressmen headed by Bill Richardson from New Mexico, Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today said that the U.S. legislators want to be informed about Chile's plans to achieve full democracy.

[Begin Del Valle recording] I believe that their most important purpose is to learn about the development of the democratic opening process and how long it will take to achieve full democracy. But some of them showed great understanding about the present emergency measures and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Moreover, Del Valle noted that the U.S. congressmen did not interfere in Chilean domestic affairs. They are only interested in learning the position of the Chilean Government, the Church, and several national sectors [on several issues].

FOREIGN MINISTER ON TERRORISM, OTHER TOPICS

PY131300 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Minister Jaime del Valle has reported that the office of the judge advocate will reportedly submit a report to the Swedish Embassy on the three refugees who entered the embassy last week. Arrest warrants have been issued for these three individuals for their involvement in the attack against the 10th Police Precinct in La Cisterna on 4 November, which resulted in the death of two Carabineros.

On another subject, Jaime del Valle said that the government will study the possibility of submitting a note to international organizations on the clandestine entrance of terrorists into the country. It is worthwhile to recall that this report had been made by the minister secretary general of government, who added that those extremists participated in recent major attacks. The minister had also indicated that terrorists are receiving military instruction in Cuba and in other communist countries. Referring to the strategy being prepared together with the Office of the Secretary General of Government to counteract the disinformation abroad on the Chilean situation, the foreign minister said that on Friday, 14 December, he will hold another meeting with Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadri, and that he expects to conclude the work on Monday 17 December.

Minister Jaime del Valle also indicated that work continues on the presidential message and technical report on the peace and friendship agreement with Argentina that the executive branch will submit to the junta, adding that it is expected that the report will be finished this week.

Asked whether the U.S. ambassador to Chile will be replaced, Jaime del Valle said that he was not aware of this. The foreign minister also reported that he had received French Ambassador Leon Bouvier, who informed him that his mission will conclude on 29 December. The minister said the meeting with Bouvier was very cordial.

On another subject, the foreign minister stated that no incidents are taking place in front of Chilean embassies abroad.

ECONOMY MINISTER REPORTS DROP IN TRADE SURPLUS

PY140120 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Chile is making preparations to give the necessary priority to foreign trade. This was stated by Economy Minister Modesto Collados when speaking at a luncheon held by the Club of Binational Chambers of Commerce to close the 1984 activities. President General Augusto Pinochet was also in attendance. In his speech, Minister Collados said that Chile's foreign trade is based on open economy. However, he said, the commercial surplus will only reach $350 million as compared with the $1 billion surplus registered in 1983. Collados said that this decrease is due to the increase in the importation of capital goods and to the decrease in the price of some export products such as copper. Minister Collados indicated that Chile is making preparations to give the necessary priority to foreign trade, adding that to attain this it must base its economy on clear and stable principles.

CARABINEROS OFFICER ON RESULTS OF STATE OF SIEGE

PY131950 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The Carabineros Security Department chief has said that the result of the enforcement of the state of siege has been excellent. General Carlos Donoso made this statement at the closing session of a seminar sponsored by the National Driving Education Committee to 60 metropolitian area bus company owners. Asked about the terrorist plan that was prepared for the last days of December, General Donoso said that the Carabineros are constantly taking the necessary measures to repel terrorist attacks. Moreover, he reported that security guards have been reinforced in Carabineros posts to avoid possible terrorist attacks. As for the result of the enforcement of the state of siege, General Donoso said that it was excellent.

EXILED UNION LEADERS PLAN TO RETURN HOME

PY131710 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0213 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Dec (TELAM) -- A group of exiled Chilean union leaders next week will try to return to their country by air. If the Pinochet regime prohibits their entry, they will try to go from Uspallata to Paso de las Cuevas. If both efforts fail, they will stage a rally of politicians and union leaders at the Cristo Redentor monument.

The list of hopeful returnees is made up of Bernardo Vargas, leader of the Sole Central Organization of Chilean Workers (CUTCH) and of the Copper Workers Confederation under the Salvador Allende administration, and currently the secretary general of the CUTCH Committee Abroad (Cexcutch); with headquarters in Paris Mario Navarro (member of the Municipal Workers Union); and Eduardo Rojas Cexcutch vice president). The group also includes Orlando Moraga (former leader of the copper workers), and Silvio Espinoza (former leader of the Glass Workers Union and current president of the Permanent Congress for Latin American Workers Trade Union Unity).

These union leaders will be accompanied in their efforts to return to Chile by a group of politicians headed by Mireya Baltra, former labor minister under the Allende administration who on 27 November 1984 failed in her effort to return to Chile to join the national strike in repudiation of the dictatorship. Argentine congressmen and union leaders from various political parties may also join the group.

The Chilean union leaders have announced that on Friday 14 December at 1100 they will give a press conference in the offices of the Inter-American Regional Organization of the International Federation of Employees, Technicians, and Professionals (ORI-FIET), at 1647 Tucuman Street.

In conclusion, they reported that currently the opposition is made up of two main political organizations: the Popular Democratic Movement and the Democratic Alliance. They emphasized that there is consensus for a pact on a five-point basis: explusion of Pinochet from the government; agreement on the appointment of a provisional government; the convening of a constituent assembly to write a new constitution; the implementation of a new economic policy; and the reestablishment of respect for human rights and trials of those who have violated these rights.

BRIEFS

PLANNING OFFICE APPOINTMENTS -- Rodolfo Schmidt and Hernan Alvarez have been designated deputy director of the National Planning Office and head of the investment department of the same institution, respectively. They will replace Jorge Valenzuela and Ricardo Zavala, respectively. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 27 Nov 84 p B 1 PY]

CORDILLERA PROVINCE GOVERNOR -- Lieutenant Colonel Luis Montero Valenzuela has been designated new Cordillera Province governor. He will replace Colonel Hernan Jorge Abad Cid. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 1 Dec 84 p C 7 PY]

LIBERALS WARN OF 'IMMINENT' CABINET CRISIS

PA131509 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Report by Carlos Ruiz]

[Text] Bogota -- The Liberal ministers serving in Colombian President Belisario Betancur's cabinet do not enjoy the support of the new national leadership of the Liberal Party, making a cabinet crisis imminent.

Liberal leaders will meet with President Betancur on Friday to propose that he redefine government-party relations after top leaders rejected his interpretation of Article 120 of the National Constitution. According to one Liberal leader, the party is not supporting the ministers' actions and therefore it is up to them to remain in their posts or abandon them. CARACOL was told that the cabinet crisis should erupt in less than 8 days.

None of the members of the Liberal Party leadership allowed their names be used in press reports referring to the extreme position they have assumed. However, in private statements to reporters they made it clear that the rug has been pulled from under the ministers and that therefore the current situation they are facing should prompt all of them to resign from their posts.

Liberal leaders have issued a statement in which they publicly express their desire for President Betancur to not only redefine his economic and social policies, but also his relations with his party. The leadership believes that Betancur has not lived up to the mandate by which the head of state is to consult with the leadership of the party that secured him the most votes to draft government policies. One member of the Liberal leadership pointed out that thus far his party has had no responsibility in government because the president has not asked its cooperation, adding that cooperation implies that the consulted party assume responsibilities and reach agreements with the government.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES DROP -- Bogota -- The Bank of the Republic has announced a new drop of $75 million in Colombia's international reserves during September and October. The reserves now stand at $1.614 billion. [Summary] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Dec 84 PA]

COCA PLANTATION -- Tunja -- A large coca plantation that was ready to be havested was discovered yesterday in the countryside near Pauna Municipality, Boyaca Department, by police antinarcotics agents. The crop of approximately 300,000 plants was found in a mountainous area in western Boyaca, authorities reported. [Text] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 2 Dec 84 p 1 PA]

EXILES IN ARGENTINA PLAN DEMONSTRATION

PY131335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2222 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Dec (EFE) -- The Paraguayans living in exile in Argentina plan to demonstrate against the government of General Alfredo Stroessner in Encarnacion, Paraguay, a city bordering the Argentine Province of Misiones, on 17 February 1985.

We have decided to cross the border to express our open and energetic opposition to the dictatorship affecting our country for the last 30 years, Basilio Gonzalez Hermosilla, secretary general of the Paraguayan Workers Confederation in Exile (CPT-E), today told EFE. The union leader added: We have staged four protest demonstrations in Argentine border cities, but now we have had enough of that. Since they say that democracy prevails in our country, we are going to demonstrate inside Paraguay.

On 1 December 1984, Gonzalez Hermosilla headed a demonstration for a free Paraguay in Posadas, capital of Misiones Province, 1,138 km northeast of Buenos Aires, during which there were some incidents in front of the Paraguayan Consulate, incidents that elicited a strong protest from diplomatic officials to the Argentine provincial governor, Ricardo Barrios Arrechea.

The CPT-E secretary pointed out that to stage the organized march in Paraguayan territory, his organization is going to ask for the protection of the United Nations, the ILO, and the Inter-American Confederation of Free Trade Union Organizations (CIOSL). Gonzalez Hermosilla said: We are also going to invite Latin American political personalities, especially from Brazil, Uruguay, and Bolivia; Argentine democratic political parties; Argentine officials; and the press to accompany us. Gonzalez Hermosilla pointed out that the demonstration and the call for support from the international organizations will be made within the context of the ideals of Latin American integration.

Gonzalez Hermosilla also denied he was trained in Prague to carry out his opposition against Stroessner, as reported in Asuncion by the Voice of the Colorado Party, which is broadcast by the Paraguayan national radio network. He said: This is a false,unfounded, and absurd accusation because during my trips to Europe I visited free and democratic countries, especially to attend the ILO meetings. I have never been to Prague.

In conclusion, Basilio Gonzalez Hermosilla said: We will continue opposing Stroessner and his policies but we will do it peacefully in accordance with the democratic spirit we adovcate.

BRIEFS

PARAGUAY-SANTA FE COMMISSION -- A Paraguay-Santa Fe business commission has been created in the Argentine city of Santa Fe. The objective of the commission is to promote bilateral exchange and investments in enterprises of mutual interest, and to facilitate commercial relations, transportation, and economic cooperation. [Summary] [Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 6 Dec 84 p 7 PY]

INFLATION RATE -- According to the Paraguayan Central Bank, the inflation rate was 25.3 percent during the first 10 months of 1984. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 Dec 84 p 11 PY]

SANGUINETTI DISCUSSES ADMINISTRATION'S GOALS

PY111115 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Report on press conference by President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti in Montevideo on 10 December -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The strengthening of the institutions and the adoption of urgent socio-economic measures will be given priority attention by the Sanguinetti administration. In his first press conference since the election, President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti made an evaluation of the contacts he held with political, student, business, and labor leaders. He said that the meetings were positive and that he has not yet offered ministerial posts to anyone because it is necessary to reach agreements or accords on the main national issues first. The country is experiencing a very serious crisis, Sanguinetti said. A difficult stage lies ahead of us. We will give priority and immediate attention to health, housing, and food problems. Among such problems are the infant mortality rate and malnutrition, which the country should solve because this is its duty. We will devote our strongest efforts to such issues, Sanguinetti said. The social security system will be the object of an in-depth study to be undertaken by multiparty groups, the president-elect said. However, he continued, the government will have to find urgent solutions for pensioners and retired workers. On the meetings he has held thus far and on the future steps to be taken, Julio Maria Sanguinetti said:

[Begin recording] We do not see 1 March as the handing over of power but as the restoration of our traditionally democratic regime. In other words, this is not a change of government but a change of regime. It is clear that I have sought to create a government of national unity and lay the groundwork for a government based on a broad consensus. We have used no specific formulas. That is why we have not offered ministerial posts to anyone and that is why we have not formulated any specific proposal except a mechanism to reach an accord that may allow the start of this process.

The institutions must be strengthened during the first stage of the new government. This means that we will need laws to reorder an administration that has undergone substantial changes over these years. We will also need guarantees for the restoration of the state of law that has been traditionally respected in our country, although now it will have to function in keeping with the current situation.

Second, there are urgent socioeconomic measures to be adopted. Such measures may not be the most important ones, but they are the most urgent ones because they are right there waiting for us.

The position that each sector has adopted in connection with the amnesty issue is well known. There is nothing new in this regard. It is well known that there are those who want a general unconditional amnesty, while other sectors, including ours, support a pacification program that includes amnesty, along with other measures. For us, it is essential to give a different treatment to those cases which we regard as essentially different. Concerning the amnesty issue, I believe there are no decisive majorities, not even in Congress, supporting any specific position. I have read press reports of speculations on this subject, but no sector seems to hold a majority. I think this is an issue that because of its nature, cannot be decided by a 1 vote difference in the Senate or in the Chamber of Deputies. I believe all of us should make an intelligent effort to find a solution in which no one should be defeated.

We must get used to the idea that the government will no longer be the judge because this is one of the worst things about the authoritarian states. In recent years we had an executive branch that many times became a judge. We are not going to become a judge because this is not our job. Our job is to serve judges, prevent crimes, and protect order. And these things must be carried out through security institutions which exist in the country and which will have to be reorganized.

We will have to make a great effort. As head of the executive branch, as of 1 March, we will have to carry out this process of readjustment of the Armed Forces and police institutions. The functions of the police will be reevaluated because the protection of order will again be under the police and not under the military institutions. At the same time the military institutions will have to return to their professional tasks and carry out the process of international reorganization, that is, the passage from authoritarian power to their normal professional obligations.

This means that the country will begin to develop a normal way of life like that of other democratic states. Naturally, there will be institutions involved in security, which no state in the world can live without. The idea is to make these institutions compatible with a democratic society. As you all know, there have been two doctrines: the doctrine of national security, and the doctrine of defense. The doctrine of national security has been the one prevailing in the past in the Americas, establishing a concept of permanent revolution that demanded a permanent vigilance over citizens. It is quite clear that this doctrine has been harmful for public liberties. Of course, we as do all democrats, advocate the concept of national defense, which holds that the police and Armed Forces are the defense organizations of national sovereignty against external aggression and for keeping internal security from being disturbed. Naturally we all know that we should not go to the other extreme, that is, from an authoritarian state to a utopian state of defenselessness or to one lacking guarantees for the citizens, who must have guarantees, and to avoid this we really need institutions dedicated to protecting order and preserving national sovereignty. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN ENVOY ON MEETING WITH SANGUINETTI

PY131848 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Daniel Ortega, president of the Nicaraguan Junta of the provisional Government of National Reconstruction, may come to Uruguay on 1 March 1985, the Nicaraguan ambassador to Argentina, Ricardo Zambrana Diaz, has told El Expectador. Ambassador Zambrana Diaz this morning met with President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti. After the meeting he said:

[Begin recording] [Zambrana] I brought greetings from the people and Government of Nicaragua to President-elect Sanguinetti. I had the honor of meeting him and of being the bearer of these greetings.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Zambrana] During our conversation we covered general subjects. We did not have a chance to go into detail, but he explained the position of his party and the position he will take as president and his government's [words indistinct] to the fact that the Uruguayan Government would always be firmly committed to help with the pacification of Latin America, especially in the Central American region.

[Reporter] Has your government appointed an ambassador to Uruguay?

[Zambrana] It surely will. We have diplomatic relations with the government. The absence of representation is mainly due to the economic situation of our government. We want to have a representative here.

[Reporter] What is happening with the Contadora Group?

[Zambrana] We have not lost faith that the wish for peace of the American people is going to influence Reagan, to pressure him to change his warlike policies to one of coexistence with his neighbors.

[Reporter] Mr Ambassador, are Nicaragua and Uruguay interested in bilateral trade relations?

[Zambrana] I believe that the Latin American countries should start to integrate at the commercial and economic level, because this is the only way we are going to overcome the current economic situation affecting our countries.

[Reporter] Mr Ambassador, is there any possibility that Daniel Ortega may come to Montevideo on 1 March 1985?

[Zambrana] This is our desire. I believe that if the circumstances are appropriate, Ortega will come here. [end recording]

CHILEAN SOCIALIST MEETS WITH PRESIDENT-ELECT

PY120255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2337 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Dec (AFP) -- Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party, asserted here today that the victory of democracy in Uruguay is encouraging the Chilean people to continue their struggle and foretells what will happen when they defeat the military dictatorship that rules them.

In comments to the media, Almeyda, who met with Uruguayan President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti, said that our people are struggling and if they struggle, victory is possible. We are harshly marching toward a democratic opening in Chile, and this is an undeniable fact. The Socialist secretary general also stated that there is a great social rebellion in his country that is expressed through daily acts of protest during which Chilean citizens express their repudiation of the regime and demand democracy now.

PARTY LEADERS TO PARTICIPATE IN CONAPRO

PY132115 Paris AFP in Spanish 1436 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Montevideo, 13 Dec (AFP) -- Representatives of Uruguayan political parties and social sectors have reached an agreement on the basis and the operational rules of the National Consensus Commission (Conapro). The Conapro, an organization made up of representatives of parties and social sectors, was created before the elections held on 25 November to reach a consensus on major national issues.

The commission will operate similarly to the manner in which it operated before the elections, but it will not include a political group made up of high-ranking party leaders. This idea was put forward by President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti of the traditional Colorado Party some days ago. The group, which will have the same authority level of the commission's executive board, will deal mainly with topics calling for high-level decisions. It was also decided that the number of Conapro members will be reduced, although no social sectors will be excluded.

Before the elections, the parties pledged to undertake actions leading to a consensus and to provide them with an institutional framework after the constitutional government takes over on 1 March.

ARDITO BARLETTA MEETS WITH ISRAEL'S SHAMIR

PA140347 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 12 Dec 84 p 1 A

[Text] President Nicolas Ardito Barletta has received Yitzhaq Shamir, Israeli vice prime minister and foreign minister, at the Presidential Palace. The ranking Israeli official is on a tour to several countries. Throughout his 2-day official visit to Panama, he will meet with various prominent national figures. During the meeting at the Presidential Palace, the Panamanian head of state and the Israeli vice prime minister discussed the world political situation and current events in the Central American region. The two leaders also stressed their willingness to strengthen the cordial ties of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries.

COCINA CONCLUDES FIRST PROTEST CAMPAIGN

PA131915 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 13 Dec 84 pp 1, C 16

[Text] The Coordinating Board for National Civilianization (Cocina) closed its first protest campaign yesterday with a demonstration that took place almost simultaneously with the repeal of controversial Law 46 by the Legislative Assembly. At 1625, the assembly approved the repeal of Law 46 or the ISE (Tax on Special Services) in the third debate, and before 1900 it was officially announced that President Nicolas Ardito Barletta had signed the repeal of Law 46. As a result of yesterday's event, doctors and private school teachers announced that they will be returning to work. The march began at the Republic of Venezuela School, as is traditional in these kinds of demonstrations, and continued to Central Avenue through the Calidonia sector until it ended at the 5 May Square where a rally was held. Many placards bearing Cocina's demands were carried by teachers, doctors, students, other professionals, and by the public who participated in yesterday's march, which is considered the last important action that Cocina will carry out as part of its first public protest campaign. Some of the signs carried by the demonstrators stated: "We demand that the national budget be made known," and "without liquor, money, or obligatory lists, the people have answered Cocina's honest, responsible call." In his speech Carlos Herrera, a leader of the Law Students Center (CED), said the people demonstrated the stress their right to work for better, more honorable life.

The law student repudiated the government regimes of the last 16 years and said that there have been "huge wastes of resources and funds that belong to the people and justice has been degraded." "Those who repressed us yesterday are the ones who abuse us today," Herrera said. He also demanded that the national government freeze the prices of staples. Carlos Herrera urged Cocina to demand a cut in the Defense Forces' budget and reiterated that "we will not accept any measure against the people." For his part, Nestor Mendez Villarreal, secretary general of the Association of Professors of the Republic, said that in view of the IMF measures this country has given the world an example of unity. In his speech Marcos Alarcon, leader of the National Association of Independent Teachers, said that "today's march shows the great stature of the Panamanian people." "We are here without liquor, threats, or beer," Alarcon said, adding that the national peace march announced by the government is one of "humiliation." Alarcon said that the teachers' organization "has fulfilled its duty" and announced: We will return to the classrooms, but not because of Education Minister Manuel Solis Palma's lies. Regarding Cocina's other demands, Alarcon reiterated that Cocina demands an actual and not just rhetorical cleanup in public administration, the recovery of ill-gotten property, and the public disclosure of the Defense Forces' budget. At the end of the march, the demonstrators were told that teachers and professors will return to work on Monday, 17 December; private schools will resume their work today. However, the teachers were called to general assemblies today. The teachers will hold their meeting at 1000 at the Republic of Venezuela School and the professors will meet at 0900 at the National Institute School.

BELIZE

PRIME MINISTER PRICE, PUP FAVORED IN ELECTIONS

FL132310 Bridgetown CANA in English 2256 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, Dec 13, CANA -- Belizeans go to the polls tomorrow to elect a new government with veteran Prime Minister George Price favoured for an eighth consecutive term of office. Price, 65, has been head of government of this Central American state since 1954, and political analysts expect him to withstand another challenge from the United Democratic Party (UDP).

Price was tonight preparing to wind down his People's United Party's (PUP) campaign with a broadcast on the state-owned radio, final in a series extended to political groups that was boycotted by the UDP.

The PUP, which won 13 of the 18 seats in the 1979 election and is now contesting all 28 for the expanded House of Representatives, has been urging the electorate of 64,578 to vote for stability and experience. But, it's opponents say a PUP victory will only lead to further erosion of the economy, dependent on exports of sugar, bananas, citrus, and manufactured items.

Sixty-one candidates are facing the polls, including 28 from the UDP and two from a small Christian Democratic Party (CDP) making its election debut. There are three independents.

The polling stations open at 7 a.m. (1300 hrs GMT) and close at 6 p.m. (2400 GMT), with first results expected from 11 p.m. (0500 GMT Saturday).

The ruling party, the Christian Democrats and one independent candidate exploited the offer of three-minute political broadcasts on Radio Belize. But, the UDP rejected it, saying that the station had been controlled by the government for too long and called for a liberalisation.

Price has been winning elections by a comfortable margin since 1954. In the last poll the UDP won only five seats, even though collecting 46.8 per cent of the votes. The PUP picked up 51.8 per cent of the votes, 0.2 per cent going to the Toledo Progressive Party (TPP). The electorate in that country of 150,000 people was then 50,091 and the voter turnout 89.8 per cent.

With the pro-Guatemala TPP sitting out tomorrow's election, the issue of Guatemala's century-old claim to Belize has not been given prominence in the political campaign.

The main issues have been the handling of the economy, rumours of a planned devaluation of the Belize dollar which Price rejected, and the triple devaluation of the Mexican peso. The devaluation had badly affected trade with Belize's Spanish-speaking neighbour.

FIRST HONORARY CONSUL TO EL SALVADOR APPOINTED

FL140226 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The Government of Belize has appointed Mr Hector Ricardo Figueroa Jimenez as its first honorary consul in El Salvador. His apointment took effect on 20 November 1984. Mr Figueroa is a Salvadoran national.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT TO RESPECT REBEL HOLIDAY CEASE-FIRE

PA132127 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1903 GMT 13 Dec 84

[By Mark Braillie]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 13 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- Government spokesman Oscar Reyes today told REUTER that the Salvadoran Government will respect the Christmas and New Year cease-fire decreed by the leftist guerrilla groups, but according to its own terms.

"The Army will not surrender," he said when asked if the government forces would abstain from carrying out operations during the cease-fire decreed by the guerrilla groups on Saturday. During recent peace talks the two sides agreed to the free movement of civilians between 22 December and 3 January. Reyes said: "If there is a broader cease-fire, it will be respected by the two parties."

However, he added: "The government is sovereign and it will continue with its activities. The Armed Forces will continue their work routine." When the FMLN unilaterally announced a 6-day cease-fire, it added that its forces would fight only if they were attacked by the government forces which are supported by the United States. The rebel organization added that the government's reply would not affect its decision.

GUATEMALA

U.S. WANTS GOVERNMENT TO DROP BELIZEAN CLAIMS

'URGE-Belize' Group's Statement

PA132139 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Statement issued by the Union for Guatemalan Recovery of Belize [URGE-Belize]; date and place not given]

[Text] The Union for Guatemalan Recovery of Belize [URGE-Belize], hereby reports to the citizens and the world that by offering the Guatemalan Government aid, the U.S. Government is advancing a dirty and immoral scheme to lure it into dropping its claim to Belize before the British Government. The underlying reason beneath this outrageous form of blackmail is that the U.S. Government wants to establish a military base on the Guatemalan territory of Belize from which to expand its so-called democratic practice of increasing the carnage of Central American brothers and, if the base is established, of Caribbean brothers as well.

Several days ago in San Jose, Costa Rica, the head of Guatemala's military government responded to reporters' questions on the Belizean problem by stating that the members of Guatemala's Constituent Assembly will undoubtedly establish Guatemala's rights over Belizean territory in the new constitution.

Fellow countrymen: URGE-Belize urges all of you without exception to react with patriotism to the threat we have reported and to do everything that is within your reach to prevent those sinister plans from being carried out to the detriment of the interests and rights of our beloved country.

U.S. Aid 'Blackmail'

PA131623 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] A personality linked to the Belizean problem said today that the U.S. Government could make the granting of aid to Guatemala contingent upon our country's desisting from making claims on the Belizean territory. This was explained by Raul Henriquez, president of the Union for Guatemalan Recovery of Belize.

[Begin recording] I want to state before Guatemala and the world that unfortunately, Guatemala has been made the victim of blackmail. This blackmail is caused by the U.S. Government's request to the Guatemalan Government that it give up its rights over Belize. Although we do not know what the text of the document states, the document at the Foreign Ministry more or less states the following:

The Guatemalan Government is requested to voluntarily relinquish its rights over Belize. Then, it will receive economic aid. This is the [word indistinct].

The Union for Guatemalan Recovery of Belize rejects this blackmail before the people of Guatemala and the entire world. [end recording]

A deputy to the National Constituent Assembly of Guatemala, Telesforo Guerra Khan, from the Union of the National Center, commented on this topic.

[Begin recording] My opinion is definitely adverse, negative. I cannot see how the establishment of a military base in Belize by any country can contribute to the pacification of Central America. On the contrary, this would hasten the arms race in Central America. There has been speculation over the conditions of the loans to Guatemala, but things have not gone beyond mere speculation. I think that further investigation is needed to prove this because if it is true that the United States makes aid to Guatemala contingent upon this country's support for Belizean independence, this would be objectionable and unacceptable from any point of view because Guatemala must decide its relations with Belize and its interests without any kind of pressures, and without foreign intervention. Guatemala can do this only by deciding for itself and considering the opinion of the Guatemalan people. [end recording]

HONDURAS

ARRIAGA DISCUSSES NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S.

PA130351 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Report by Jose Emilio Soriano]

[Text] Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta, secretary of the presidency and head of the commission which is negotiating the amendments to the 1954 military and economic agreement, has been asked about important, previously unrevealed, details regarding the negotiations with the United States.

[Begin recording] [Arriaga] Well, we have already given ample explanations to the U.S. and Honduran news media, saying that the negotiations started after our arrival in Washington and they will continue when General Schein arrives here on 19 December, that's next week. He will lead a military commission to continue the negotiations.

[Soriano] Mr Secretary, Torrijos held a plebiscite when he negotiated with Carter. Would it be convenient to hold a plebiscite in Honduras, to strengthen our negotiations with the United States?

[Arriaga] It is always convenient that the people know what the government is doing; the people should know and participate. However, the only way to participate is through a public poll, and they have their representatives at the National Congress; they are also the people's representatives to the government. I recall that during Torrijos' mandate there was no constitutional government, there was no congress; hence, the plebiscite. The people are represented by their Congress.

[Soriano] Doctor, why is there no information about the negotiations?

[Arriaga] We have been supplying lots of information and details to the news media. They have demanded more details, but the details are being handled during the negotiations. The people will know what we are doing, in due time. We have barely started the talks regarding an agreement that is no longer correct and adequate according to the country's current situation. We have given ample information on this and I think that the people agree with this, unless you tell me that the people do not want to know about the agreement.

[Soriano] Let us talk clearly, Doctor; give us specific figures.

[Arriaga] We will discuss specific figures eventually; that is the correct and logical thing to do. Once the surveys, talks, and negotiations conclude, we will discuss specific figures, but we have not started with this. That would be the ideal thing to do, but it is not correct or logical.

[Soriango] We are still concerned about the Salvadoran soldiers' training, Doctor. Has this been discussed yet?

[Arriaga] No, this is something else. The military training school is something different. This is a Honduran school in its entirety, and it is Honduras' sovereign purview to say what Latin American armies may be trained here. The Honduran Armed Forces can provide service for other armies.

[Soriano] It has been said that, due to pressures from the United States, you do not speak the truth. Are there any pressures?

[Arriaga] Quite the contrary, we are the ones exerting pressure to reject the 1954 treaty.

[Soriano] The U.S. press has said that Honduras' demands are unreasonable. What is your opinion about this?

[Arriaga] That is their opinion; we believe that our demands are totally reasonable and logical. We can get military aid in accordance with our economic possibilities, and we have said this; therefore, we also want appropriate economic aid to develop the country so that it is able to support an army that is, let us say, larger than the one we now have.

[Soriano] Mr Secretary, will you discuss a permanent base when the U.S. commission arrives?

[Arriaga] That is not included in the demands presented by the Honduran Government.

[Soriano] Doctor, do you agree that this commission would have stronger negotiating clout if it were supported by a plebiscite, and not with only the Congress' support?

[Arriaga] It would show stronger support by the people.

[Soriano] Why do you not propose something like this?

[Arriaga] It might be; it might be included in our plans.

[Soriano] The circumstances have changed since 1954. Are your negotiations actually based on this?

[Arriga] The Central American situation at that time was not the same as that which currently prevails. In the past, we had a U.S. military mission, a few officers came to the country to provide military aid. Now thousands arrive for the military maneuvers and other military activities. You have seen them: "Big Pine I" and "Big Pine II." This situation is completely different from the one which prevailed in 1954. Therefore, another type of negotiation or agreement is required. [end recording]

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES U.S. ECONOMIC AID POLICY

PA131445 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "U.S. Coldness"]

[Text] Once again international news reports have confirmed how the United States stopped short the Honduran Government's expectations for larger economic assistance to our country. A State Department official has already described Honduras' demands as unacceptable. It has now been said that we exaggerated out demands. This U.S. coldness is nothing new. Americans are like that: cold and calculating in business with their allies regardless of whether they are committed to defending U.S. interests.

We can say that El Salvador is the exception to this kind of treatment only because a bloody civil war is raging in El Salvador between government forces and Marxist revolutionary groups. The coldness with which the United States considers the problems of these small allies is part of a single concept that must be considered in view of the same treatment accorded us by financial organizations such as the World Bank and the IMF in which the United States manipulates the influence that it enjoys because of its principal shareholder status. For this reason, and according to the analysis of this reaction reported by serious international agencies, it is not proper to detach one from the other; that is, it is not possible to separate the U.S. Government stance from that adopted by international finance organizations when undeveloped countries present their financial needs.

The criticism we have expressed against the current government's poor ability to negotiate with the United States, which has been childishly and awkwardly rejected by government spokesmen, has been fully justified. We have said that our regime's submissiveness has reduced the chances that the United States will agree to hold frank negotiations. It is Honduras and its constitutional government that are getting the chestnuts out of the fire for the United States in Central America.

The blow dealt us through the unofficial announcement reported by press agencies from the U.S. State Department was confirmed yesterday by AFP. It has been said in Washington that the requests recently presented by a Honduran delegation have been deemed unnecessary by the U.S. Government. With a simple yet frank and proper sentence we have maintained that Americans are childlike when it comes to understanding Central America's problems.

The U.S. stance that economic assistance cannot be increased until there is a civil war of sizable proportions has led them to their current situation in this area.

They willcontinue to think like this as long as they are Americans and continue to have that Anglo-Saxon nature which characterizes them and prevents them from being able to see other people's problems. The United States' reluctance makes its aid to its allies conditional on political situations. When it comes to dealing with a powerful nation such as the United Kingdom, the U.S. stance undergoes a change. We don't understand the nature of our alliance with the United States and we don't understand the nature of the U.S. relationship with Honduras. It is in the United States that pressures to devalue the Honduran currency have originated, which only help U.S. interests in these countries.

Apparently, the Honduran Government's opposition to the currency devaluation, the only instance in which this regime has opposed U.S. demands, displeased Washington. Therefore, it was useless to have made so many concessions that involved the surrender of our sovereignty because there are now plans to use our country for more dangerous ventures within the pretext that they are saving us from the claws of international communism. There were various reactions in the government when the country opposed currency devaluation. President Suazo Cordova, who has rightly safeguarded our currency's stability, must transfer this firm stance to the next government. It is healthier to keep our currency at its present value than to start it downward in an unending, unstoppable fall caused by devaluations that are sheer lunacy for economies.

Former Finance Secretary Arturo Corletto was left out of the government because of his weak stance regarding IMF demands. According to Corletto, in view of the reality of a reduction in the currency's pruchasing power, it was wiser to carry out a gradual, slight devaluation beginning with 10, 15, or perhaps 20 percent than run the risk of a rapid devaluation of 50 percent or even higher. President Suazo Cordova disagreed with this and decided to dismiss Corletto, running the risk of counting on the support of those officials, such as Central Bank President Gonzalo Carias, who still believes it is possible to save the country or at least keep its economy afloat with the currency's stability at its present level.

It is true that our currency has lost a considerable part of its purchasing power. For this reason, what the members of the delegation that visited the United States stated is pure nonsense. It is not true that the United States is anxious to give us more money than that included in bothersome loans. Only a blind man could entertain illusions regarding the U.S. stance. The United States believes that as long as a civil war aided by the NIcaraguan and Salvadoran guerrillas' expansion does not occur, Honduras' request for additional economic aid is exaggerated and unnecessary. Neither can the United States be moved by the fact that they have exploited us over the years by using our national resources. It is not possible to make the U.S.' heart sensitive. Gentlemen, we will have to wait until civil war erupts in Honduras.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ADDRESSES ARTISANS, STRESSES PEACE EFFORT

PA131603 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] We are enemies of war; we want and need peace and in order to achieve it we will fight for it with rifles at home and through negotiations abroad, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president-elect of Nicaragua, reasserted before hundreds of artisans. In a lengthy dialogue held with Nicaragau's artisans, who concluded their second National Assembly yesterday, the Sandinist leader stressed that General Sandino considered himself an artisan and that artisans are an essential part of Nicaragua's society. He also stressed that the defense of the revolution is a means of guaranteeing peace, adding that despite the limitations imposed by U.S. aggressions $400,000 has been given to the artisans' sector since July.

Speaks on 'U.S. Imposed War'

PA131907 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] We must defeat the war imposed on us by the U.S. Administration because everything that means work in Nicaragua becomes a target for the U.S. CIA, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega said last night in a "Face the People" program with the union of artisans.

Our country's situation has worsened since 1981, the revolutionary leader said, adding that this is due to the fact thst Washington does not accept the reality of the Nicaraguan revolution and does not let us work in peace. The member of the FSLN National Directorate stressed that this does not prevent us from undertaking our utmost efforts to solve the country's problems. Commander Ortega said that we must dedicate our resources to defense so that we can have better conditions to work and defend the right to peace.

FDN'S CALERO REPORTS MEETING WITH PASTORA

PA132042 San Jose RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO in Spanish 6-12 Dec 84 p 4

[From the "Summary" column]

[Text] Adolfo Calero Portacarrero, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, has confirmed to RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO that he met with Commander Eden Pastora during the last week of November. Calero did not indicate the place of the meeting. The two have had disagreements in the past that have prevented the two anti-Sandinist groups from joining forces.

However, Calero said that the meeting was held "somewhere in Central America," and described the meeting as "cordial and constructive." Calero said that they analyzed the situation and the causes that have kept them apart. The two have the same objective: to oust the Sandinist government.

He also said that the meeting was informal and that the two are considering possible furture meetings. Calero pointed out that he expects to reach an understanding and an agreement with Pastora in the very near future and work out a mutual cooperation method.

Although he declined to mention the name of the place where he met with Pastora, RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO found out that the meeting took place in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, during a technical stopover that Pastora's plane made there enroute to Miami, where he is at the moment.

In Miami, Pastors complained about the lack of U.S. support and stressed that 700 men will either die or be taken prisoner if they don't get prompt assistance.

Radio Noticias Account

PA140249 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] San Jose, 13 Dec (ANN) -- Counterrevolutionary leader Eden Pastora recently met with Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, leader of the Somozist Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, in an effort to establish a contact that will give him access to financial and military resources.

Pastora, leader of one of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] factions, has always considered the FDN as one of its main enemies. Nevertheless, official sources have confirmed that a meeting recently took place between the two leaders. Pastora and Calero Portocarrero reportedly met in Tegucigalpa, Honduras or in Miami, during a tour made by Pastora to get economic aid for his group.

Even though the topics discussed were not disclosed and the possibility of an agreement was not confirmed, ARDE's directorate issued a communique saying that the contact has proved positive and helped to clarify its position regarding the other counterrevolutionary organization, which is led by the CIA.

For the first time, the Pastorist sector of ARDE has announced the possibility of strengthening its relations with the group of former Somozist guards which, until recently, had been defined as one of its main enemies. Pastora, the communique says, returned from his U.S. trip with considerable aid he obtained from the community of Cubans and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries residing in Miami. However, the amount was not disclosed.

ARDE divided into two factions in mid-July after several leaders, including Alfonso Robelo, agreed to merge with FDN and appoint Fernando Chamorro Rapaccioli as their military leader. Pastora opposed the union, arguing that FDN leaders include high officers of the National Guard, which supported the defeated Somozist dictatorship until 1979. Due to the decision, the U.S. Administration cut off all kinds of aid to Pastora's forces, and the group began a process of extinction which has reduced it to a minor force, according to the testimony of reliable observers.

It is believed that ARDE might disappear because, in addition to its lack of resources, it does not have the people's support and the withdrawal of one of its most important groups, numerically speaking -- the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indians organized in MISURASTA and led by Brooklyn Rivera -- is imminent.

PLANNING MINISTER RUIZ VISITS BULGARIA

PA131608 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] The activities sponsored by the White House against Nicaragua cannot be described as an undeclared war. One must talk about an almost declared war, Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz said in the Bulgarian capital. Commenting on President Reagan's inability to obtain congressional approval to continue with his aggression, the Sandinist leader recalled that in these cases one should not forget that the U.S. President has extraordinary decisionmaking powers. Planning Minister Commander Ruiz arrived in Sofia 3 days ago and has been holding economic talks and signing bilateral agreements.

COMMENTARY SUPPORTS CARDENAL DECISION ON VOCATION

PA140219 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A new aggression has been consummated against Nicaragua, this time dealing with a highly sensitive area: our people's religious traditions and beliefs. Such is the case of Father Fernando Cardenal's expulsion from the Jesuit order because he refused to obey the order to abandon his people and the Sandinist revolution.

To be frank, no one was surprised by this painful news due to the evident coincidence observed between the church's hierarchs and U.S. imperialism's plans to isolate our revolution and neutralize the most prestigious figures of the Sandinist government. In this regard, Father Fernando Cardenal's expulsion is one of the goals established by the CIA terrorist manual. This measure is also aimed at dealing a blow to Father Cardenal's morale and undermining the quality of his priesthood.

However, our education minister's reply was categorical: He will continue to be a priest and a revolutionary. We are sure that he will continue to receive all the Nicaraguan people's respect and love. Nevertheless, it must be made quite clear that Father Cardenal has not been expelled from his religious order because he is a public official, but because he serves a revolutionary state and a nation which struggles for its dignity, sovereignty, and independence. The reason for his expulsion is not religious, but political. Therefore, Father Cardenal's expulsion must be considered an act of political aggression against the Sandinist revolution, and it must be defeated.

'CAPTIVE DISSIDENTS' ISSUED TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

PA140321 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Report by correspondent Luis Manuel Mora Sanchez from Masaya, Nicaragua -- live]

[Text] Although some passports have been issued to the Captive Dissidents [group formed by Nicaraguans who have not been allowed to leave the country], it is still not known if they will be allowed to leave Nicaragua. Despite the international pressure and the protests by different Nicaraguan unions that has forced the Sandinist regime to issue passports to some of the Captive Dissidents, it is still not know if they will be allowed to leave the country.

Yesterday, travel documents were presented to some of the Sandinist regime's adversaries, after the regime had arbitrarily decided to prevent the departure of these Nicaraguan citizens, among whom are Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega, president of the Episcopal Conference; Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, codirector of the newspaper LA PRENSA; and Dr Luis Rivas Leiva, president of the Democratic Coordinating Board.

The Nicaraguan citizens who until today have not been able to leave Nicaragua, who are imprisoned in the country are: Carlos Holmann Thompson, Roberto Cardenal Chamorro, and Jaime Chamorro Cardenal from the LA PRENSA newspaper; Miriam Arguello and Mario Rappaccioli of the Conservative Party; Enrique Bolanos, (Nicanor Bolanos), Juan Ramon Aviles, Francisco Caldera, (Alvin Goodry Rivas), Jose Espinosa, (Omar Vaca), Santos Tijerino Jimenez, Azucena Ferrey, Orestes Romero, Luis Rivas Leiva, (Frank Leigh), (Carlos Noguera), Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega, (Roberto Diaz), Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, Juan Lopez Zeledon, (Roger Guevara Mena), Erick Ramirez Benavente, Antonio Lacayo, Juan Carlos Morales, and Jimmy Hassan Prado, an evangelical pastor.

CDN'S ARTURO CRUZ INTERVIEWED BY SPANISH DAILY

PM131143 Madrid ABC in Spanish 10 Dec 84 p 27

[Interview with Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board leader Arturo Cruz by Francisco de Andres in Madrid on 9 December]

[Excerpt] [De Andres] What is your assessment of Nicaragua's domestic situation since the November elections?

[Cruz] Unfortunately they only accentuated the country's polarization and convinced dissidents in exile that there is no other way apart from the armed struggle to restore freedom to the people. I have observed this feeling of disappointment on the part of all the Central American governments, which have had their hopes of an opening up of the Sandinist regime dashed.

[De Andres] How is this radicalization of stances manifesting itself?

[Cruz] As regards the domestic situation I will give you some examples. First, and as [LA PRENSA editor] Pedro Joaquin Chamorro will be able to point out at the [Madrid] seminar, the authorities are now imposing stricter censorship on the only independent newspaper, LA PRENSA, following the divergences that it permitted during the election. The appearance of dialogue with the civilian opposition amounted to nothing. The absence of Luis Rivas and Adan Fletes from the meeting in Madrid is no accident: There exists in Nicaragua what has been called a group of "captive dissidents" -- a group of prominent citizens whom the junta is trying to isolate and to whom it forbids any outside contacts.

[De Andres] You have had relatively close dealings with the Sandinist junta. Do you believe that, in view of the personalities of its members, there could in the future be a victory for the more openminded over the doctrinate tendencies?

[Cruz] All the members of the junta are Marxists, although some are indeed more pragmatic and others more radical. Nevertheless, during these 6 years of Sandinism they have maintained flawless unity and outward discipline. It remains to be seen whether starting on 10 January, the inauguration of the new "de facto govenment," Daniel Ortega will appear willing to strengthen the presidency or whether he will remain simply the formal head of the Sandinist military leadership.

[De Andres] Does this first meeting in Madrid of leaders of the internal civilian opposition and politiccomilitary leaders signify a first step toward an alliance of all opposition groups?

[Cruz] Not at all. It is merely a happy encounter. I am united to Democratic Revolutionary Alliance leader Alfonso Robelo by friendship and similarity of ideals, but we diverge over the means of attaining them, since our movement still believes in a purely political solution.

MISKITO LEADER VIEWS TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

PA131545 Managua Sistema Sandinista de Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Miskito leader Hazel Lau has said that talks between the Miskito, Sumu and Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] leadership and the revolutionary govenment help promote peace in Nicaragua. During a press conference, the Miskito leader, accompanied by Sumu leader Dolores Lee, discussed what the Colombian talks between the revolutionary government and the Miskito leadership mean to her.

[Begin Lau recording] The two parties met and held talks. No agreement was signed, but the two showed a willingness for these talks to help attain national peace, particularly in the Atlantic region. We Indians and the government had never held talks with the purpose of solving the conflict and considering government domestic policy toward the Indians. For this reason, I think that the meeting in Colobia gives the Indians and the govenment the opportunity to soberly reflect before the next meeting is scheduled. We Indians might as well learn to negotiate because we have never been seated at a table to carry out negotiations. [end recording].

The Miskito leader stressed that the negotiations process is independent from the U.S. interventionist actions. During the conference, Lau mentioned the outrage suffered in Panama by the Indian delegation that participated in the Colombia talks.

[Begin Lau recording] At the Omar Torrijos airport, we were arbitrarily detained and taken, together with Reverend Benjamin Cortes of the Evangelical Committee for Development Aid, to a cell where we were locked up until 0700 this morning. This violation of transit procedures and international law by the Panamanian authorities has the sole purpose of hampering the peace efforts in which Indian leaders and the Nicaraguan revolutionary government participate. [end recording]

Jose Maria Mendiluce, in charge of the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, discussed the importance of finding a solution to the Miskito Indians' problems.

[Begin Mendiluce recording] For humanitarian reasons, the UNHCR feels that all efforts leading to peace agreements and, particularly in this case, the solution of the Miskitos' problems will undoubtedly speed up the return of the Miskitos who are not in Nicaragua. This is a positive goal. As you know, the goal is to have all refugees voluntarily return to their countries of origin. Thus far, this has not been fulfilled. Talks are being held and we all hope that these talks will lead to the attainments of the peace for which we long. As you know, UNHCR works in Honduras and Costa Rica with Miskitos who have left Nicaragua. We keep in direct contact with these communities and we know that some groups have stated that they want to return to Nicaragua. [end recording]

FORMER FRENCH PREMIER ARRIVES IN MANAGUA

PA132238 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Pierre Mauroy, former French prime minister, has arrived in Nicaragua. He was received at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and cabinet members. Mauroy will be visiting Nicaragua until Saturday, 15 December. Mauroy was received with honors extended to heads of state, passing review to the ceremony guard of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS. Mauroy is the president of the World Federation of United Cities and for this reason he will be given the key to the city of Managua.

OPPOSITION LEADERS MEET U.S., SOVIET AMBASSADORS

PA140317 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] ACAN-EFE reported today that leaders of the Social Christian Party, and of the rightist Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, met this week with U.S. Ambassador Harry Bergold and Soviet Ambassador German Shlyapnikov. Agustin Jarquin, Eric Ramirez, and Azucena Ferrey were the Social Christian leaders, who talked to the two diplomats about the military-political crisis that is affecting Central America and Nicaragua in particular.

The Social Christians accused the two big powers of being responsible for the regional crisis and the Nicaraguan domestic crisis. However, they abstained from directly saying which country is attacking and which country is giving wheat and a hospital with medicine to take care of the people's health, or which country has taken the wounded for treatment and rehabilitation so that they can return to work or to participate in the defense and which power is causing us so many casaulties. It is not fair on the part of the Social Christians not to say these things in order to play it safe with the two big powers.

CASTRO MEETS WITH GUYANA'S CHEDDI JAGAN

FL140040 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first party secretary, has met with Dr Cheddi Jagan, secretary general of Guyana's People's Progressive Party at the Central Committee's offices. At the meeting, they discussed current international problems, especially those in Central America and the Caribbean, and relations between the two parties.

CPSU'S ZIMYANIN RECEIVES CUBAN SOLIDARITY AWARD

FL130300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] CPSU Central Committee secretary Mikhail Zimyanin was today in Moscow presented with the Order of Solidarity bestowed by Cuba's Council State. At the formal ceremony, Lionel Soto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and ambassador to the USSR, gave a speech, and underscored that Zimyanin is an example of the Soviet people's attitude of solidarity with other nations of the world. Zimyanin expressed his thanks for the high Cuban award, and said the Soviet Union has tried to help as much as possible in the building of socialism in Cuba.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SOVIET WAR VETERANS

Meet Raul Castro

FL131355 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Army General Raul Castro Ruz, party second secretary and FAR minister, has met at the FAR ministry with Marshal of Aviation and twice Hero of the Soviet Union Yevgeniy Savitskiy, who is visiting our country heading a delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, invited by Cuba's Communist party Central Committee.

Meet Students, Professors

FL131440 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The Soviet delegation of war veterans visiting our country since yesterday, headed by Marshal of Aviation Yevgeniy Savitskiy, held a friendly meeting at University of Havana's amphitheater with students and professors of this university.

Hold Press Conference

FL132045 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Marshal of Aviation and twice Hero of the Soviet Union Yevgeniy Savitskiy and veterans of the Great Motherland War (Berz Boba Rushin) and (Ekha Soslonov) held a long press conference during which they narrated interesting experiences lived in confrontations against Nazi-fascism.

The youthful thinking of these three outstanding veterans was evident when they discussed current topics meticulously and with patriotic energy which makes them worthy of the valuable medals they received [words indistinct]. They lived the difficult moments of war and gave their best to win that decisive war [words indistinct] and struggle so that peace might be today's word and action.

Marshal Savitskiy said Fidel's recent speeches published in PRAVDA have merited the approval of the Soviet people. He said: We are old but if we were asked now to stay here, take arms and defend Cuba, we would all agree to do so, as if it were our own country.

At the end of the talks, Savitskiy recalled the remarks made by President Konstantin Chernenko : In peace and in difficult times, we have been and will always be at Cuba's side. Cuba will never be alone.

AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE MEETS PARLIAMENTARIANS

FL131653 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Cuba's Ambassador to France Alberto Boza Hildalgo-Gato has met in Paris with the Cuban-French Friendship Parliamentary Group of the French National Assembly. The Cuban diplomat explained our country's situation in several areas, achievements in recent years, and satisfactory state of present and future French-Cuban bilateral relations.

CDR OFFICIAL URGES STUDY OF CASTRO ENERGY SPEECH

PA131319 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Armando Acosta, national coordinator of the Cuban Committees of the Defense of the Revolution, CDR, urged all of the members of this mass organization to participate in the study of the speech delivered by Cuba's top leader, Fidel Castro, at the first national energy forum. This study will be conducted in each neighborhood block by block.

Armando Acosta said that as the workers analyze the speech at their work centers, the remainder of the population will do so at home. He stressed that the CDR members will convey Fidel Castro's recommendations on saving energy and added that the CDR considers this task, together with revolutionary vigilance, a priority.

NICARAGUA, BULGARIA SIGN 1985 TRADE PROTOCOL

PA130458 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan and Bulgarian delegations meeting in Bulgaria's capital stressed the favorable development reached through their bilateral economic cooperation. The delegations were headed by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Coucnil of Ministers and Nicaraguan Planning Minister Henry Ruiz, who ended a 3-day visit in Bulgaria today. At the end of the talks, the two countries signed a trade exchange protocol for 1985.

CAMAGUEY PROVINCE REPORTS 'POOR' TOMATO CROP

FL131655 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] There has been little progress in Camaguey's horticulture this year, although its production will be the greatest obtained since the poliitcal-administrative policies were established. In the last 11 months, vegetable sales to the state for distribution to the people amounted to over 400,000 quintals, 63 percent of the planned amount. The main cause of nonfulfillment was a poor tomato crop, with only 141,000 quintals harvested, 45 percent of the planned amount, because of poor weather conditions and diseases which severely attacked plantations.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

$123 MILLION IN FOODSTUFFS TO BE IMPORTED IN 1985

FL131812 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 3 Dec 84 p 1

[By Octavio Mata Vargas]

[Excerpt] The National Institute of Price Stabilization (Inespre) chairman said yesterday this organization will import $123 million worth of foodstuffs next year.

Engineer Jose Michelen reported that $111 million worth of foodstuffs had been imported this year through November. At the same time, the official predicted that it will not be necessary to import rice in 1985 if a disaster does not occur and everything goes well.

The Inespre chairman was interviewed in the "Aeromundo" program, aired on Sundays and hosted by journalist Guillermo Gomez. The official pointed out that in the last 2 years, many analysts and politicians have said cereal would have to be imported. This did neither occur in 1983 nor in 1984 and will not occur in 1985.

GUYANA

GOVERNMENT CONDUCTS VOTER REGISTRATION

FL131641 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] The Guyanese Government is conducting a 5-month registration of all Guyanese over 14 years old, living at home and abroad. The national registration drive began December 3d and ends next April 30th.

Government officials say registration of Guyanese living outside the country will begin January 2d. Officials say about 760,000 citizens are expected to register in Guyana and another 300,000 Guyanese are anticipated to sign up overseas. At the end of registration a list of eligible voters, citizens over 18 years old, will be drawn up for elections constitutionally due by December 1985. Officials say the exact date of the elections will be announced after the voting list is ready.

MEXICO

SILVA HERZOG ON PROBLEMS OF TAX EVASION

FL132334 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2145 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 13 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog today acknowledged that there are still serious tax evasion problems which have serious negative effects on public revenue. At the annual meeting of the Fiscal Federation Tribunal, Silva Herzog said that not only is public revenue decreasing, but that this issue affects the equitability and justice of tax legislation. Because of this, he emphasized, it is necessary that the Finance Secretariat improve its administrative and coordination structure in order to erradicate injustices and inequalities, while simultaneously increasing collection.

PERU

CIVIL GUARD DIRECTOR REMOVED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

PY131650 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The comptroller general yesterday removed Juan Balaguer Morales, Civil Guard director, who was suspended from his post last month, for embezzling 1.24 billion soles. This information was contained in a report submitted by the comptroller general to the Senate.

BRIEFS

NEW CURRENCY -- An inti, the new Peruvian currency as of 1 January 1985, will be equivalent to 1,000 gold sols. [Excerpt] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Dec 84 p F 1 WA]

DEBT WITH HUNGARY -- The Peruvian Government has just rescheduled its debt with Hungary, totaling $5,144,428. According to the agreement, Peru will pay 20 percent of this amount in monthly installments of $100,000 and the remaining amount in non-traditional exports up to September 1985. [Text] [Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 Dec 84 PY]

VENEZUELA

ISRAEL'S SHAMIR CONCERNED OVER PLO OFFICE IN CARACAS

TA140745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Israelis concerned about the PLO's plans to open an office in the Venezuelan capital of Caracas. Shamir made the remark during talks with Venezuela's president yesterday. The foreign minister is on a state visit to Venezuela and is expected to sign agreements there for technological and agricultural cooperation.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRG -- Former Defense Minister Major General Humberto Alcalde Alvarez has been designated Venezuelan ambassador to the FRG. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 30 Oct 84 p B 16 PA]

NAVY INTELLIGENCE DIRECTOR -- Rear Admiral Pedro Alirio Zambrano has taken office as Navy Intelligence director, replacing Rear Admiral Ricardo de Lima Martinez. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 30 Oct 84 p B 18 PA]